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The People's Press.

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The Hillsboro Hanging.

The Three Chapel Hill Burglars Die on the Gallows.

THE HISTORY OF THEIR CRIMES—A BAND OF ROBBERS WHO WERE THE TERROR OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Special Telegram to the News.

HILLSBORO, N. C., May 16.

The ancient town of Hillsboro has to-day worn quite a holiday appearance, and judging from the tremendous crowd which has been noticeable on the streets your correspondent is of the opinion that everybody from the section all around and about with all their "sisters and their cousins and their aunts" were in the village to-day.

The attraction which brought such an immense throng to town was the execution of Henry Alphonso Davis, (white), Henry T. Andrews, (white), and Lewis Carlton, (col), the noted Chapel Hill burglars whose daring deeds at the University of the State in 1878 created such consternation among the students of the State Normal School and the citizens of the quiet little village of Chapel Hill. These three worthies were hanged by the neck until they were dead on a gallows in the town common, for the crime of burglary, committed on the premises of Mrs. Martha L. Herndon, in the town of Chapel Hill, on the night of June the 15th, 1878.

The circumstances of the crime are perhaps too well remembered by most of your readers but a recapitulation of the whole affair will not be out of place here.

MYSTERIOUS BURGLARIES.

In the fall of 1877 and spring of 1878 a series of very mysterious and inexplicable burglaries were committed in and around Chapel Hill. House after house was broken into, women were frightened out of their wits, property was stolen, and all efforts to apprehend the daring robbers were unavailing for they invariably made their escape when an alarm was sounded.

The students of the Normal School, particularly the young ladies, were in constant fear of being robbed and murdered and many of them left the school and went to their homes in different parts of the State, preferring personal safety to useful knowledge.

AN ORGANIZED BAND.

It was quite evident that these burglaries were being committed by a regularly organized band, and that they were well organized and well versed in the art was also very plain, but further than this the most sagacious sage could come to no conclusion in regard to the guilty parties, and this only made the "reign of terror" more terrible. Several stores were first broken into and robbed of currency and small articles of value and then quickly followed the burglaries at the houses of Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. C. P. Spencer, Squire John W. Carr, Mr. J. W. Kirkland, Rev. G. W. Purefoy and others, and on the 15th of June, 1878, in the night time, the residence of Mrs. M. L. Herndon was broken into and that lady knocked down and nearly killed with an axe.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

These oft occuring offences of course created great excitement, and some wild rumors which gained circulation that in some instances hienous attempts had been made upon the persons of some of the young ladies living in the burglarized houses, increased the excitement almost to maddened indignation.

Public meetings were held, safety committees were appointed, the town was nightly patrolled and large public and private rewards were offered for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the crimes.

The authorities sent to Richmond and secured the services of a noted detective who went to Chapel Hill in the guise of a Northerner in search of a good farm. The detective nosed around for a week or more and got a clue but it lead to nothing and there was sufficient evidence that the "clue" didn't commit the burglaries and Mr. Detective went home no wiser than when he came and but a trifle richer.

GETTING ON THE TRACK.

Shortly after the detective left, a second attempt was made to rob the residence of Rev. G. W. Purefoy, and a negro named Albert Atwater was arrested on suspicion, and arraigned before a justice of the peace for a preliminary hearing, The evidence elicited at the justice's trial, though entirely circumstantial, was deemed strong enough to justify his committal for indictment by the grand jury and he was accordingly sent on.

ATWATER CONFESSES.

Immediately after his preliminary trial Atwater indicated his willingness to make a confession on the simple condition that protection from bodily harm at the hands of his accomplices should be guaranteed to him.

This of course was done, and he being taken by Capt, J. M. Alexander and Col. Hugh B. Guthrie into Capt. Alexander's law office, made a full confession of having been engaged in all the burglaries in and around Chapel Hill, and said that Davis, Andrews and Carlton were his accomplices and partners in the nefarious business.

The three men being near at hand were at once arrested, though protesting their innocence. Their preliminary trial was a long and tedious one and resulted in all three being committed to jail for indictment.

Atwater was also jailed so as to be used as a witness against Davis, Andrews and Carlton.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BAND.

Atwater's testimony having been corroborated by other witnesses and by circumstantial evidence, his account of the origin and career of the band is assumed to be correct and hence this report is based upon his statements.

Some time in 1877, Davis, who was the originator and leader of the band, suggested to Andrews the feasibility of organizing a gang for purposes of robbery. Andrews was taken with the idea, and they at once began to lay their plans. They concluded to break open several stores and houses in Chapel Hill by way of getting their hands in, and when they should by practice become perfect in the art, they would increase their numbers and finally extend operations to the road and become daring highwaymen of the Dick Turpin and Tom King stripe.

During the fall and winter of '77 these two committed several minor burglaries and being encouraged and emboldened by success they concluded in the Spring of '78 to take in more members and enlarge the operations of the party.

Lewis Carlton, on account of his well known villainy and herculean strength, was regarded as a good man to initiate into this new secret order. He was at once approached on the subject and readily consenting to become a member he was made to take a solemn and binding oath to do what he was told, never betray the band and assist in killing any one who should resist.

ATWATER JOINS.

But still another member was needed, and Atwater being a shrewd, keen and smart negro was regarded as good material of which to make a good burglar and Carlton was sent to interview him on the subject.

Atwater was at first slow about joining, but the bright gloving pictures painted by Carlton, of the wealth and affluence which his adhesion to the gang would bring him was too much for his weak notions of honor and Albert Atwater completed the gay quartette.

SOLEMN OATHS—THEN BUSINESS.

The quartette now held a meeting and with uplifted hands took solemn oaths to stand by each other, never betray, and should any member turn traitor the balance should kill him even if it had to be done in the court-house in the presence of the judge.

Thus oath-bound they proceeded to business and committed the series of burglaries enumerated above, but did not obtain a great amount of booty, having in most instances been frightened off before their work was completed.

As the burglary at Mrs Herndon's residence was the crime for which Davis, Andrews and Carlton have to-day paid their lives, it is necessary to speak particularly of that offence only.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

Davis, the leader, by some means ascertained that Mrs. Herndon had the sum of one thousand dollars in her house, and on the 14th of June he notified the band of the fact and expressed his desire to make a raid on her residense and secure it. The next night (June 15th) was selected as the time to transact this business, and about the hour of 12 on that night the quartette by agreement met and proceeded to Mrs. Herndon's garden where they waited until the stillness and darkness indicated that all Chapel Hill was in dreamland.

Carlton and Atwater were placed on either side of the house to watch and give ample warning of any interference from either direction.—The two white men then having armed themselves, Davis with an axe and Andrews with a heavy bludgeon, went to the front door of the house, burst it open and rushed across the hall-way to Mrs. Herndon's chamber door, burst that open and upon entering found Mrs. Herndon standing at an open window screaming at the top of her voice.

They ran to her and ordered her to stop her cries and upon her refusal so to do Davis dealt her a blow with the axe which was quickly followed by several blows from Andrew's bludgeon, until the lady with blood streaming from her wound fell senseless to the floor; whereupon Davis and Andrews began a hurried search through the bureau drawers for the coveted thousand dollars.

The cries of Mrs. Herndon and those of her daughters who had been also aroused had been heard, and the two colored boys who slept in the kitchen and Dr. Mallett, a near neighbor, came to the rescue.

On their approach Carlton and Atwater gave the alarm and the burglars and would be murderers rushed out of the back door of the house, and made their escape, without securing their booty.

MRS. HERNDON NEARLY KILLED.

Dr. Mallet found Mrs. Herndon lying senseless upon the floor, weltering in her own blood. For several days she remained in a critical condition and her life was despaired of. However she recovered from the wound and the shock, but will ever bear a scar on her head and a vivid recollection of the awful night of the 15th of June, 1878.

INDICTMENT, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

At the fall term of the Superior Court of Orange county, Judge Kerr presiding, held in October, 1878, a joint indictment was found against Andrews, Davis and Carlton, and their case was called on Wednesday of the first week. The trial occupied the attention of the court for four days, the last speech for the prosecution being concluded late Saturday afternoon.

The jury was out but a short while when they returned and rendered their verdict "guilty as to all;" whereupon Judge Kerr, with his eyes suffused with tears, sentenced each one of them to be hanged on the 22d day of November, 1878.

AN APPEAL.

Counsel for the defense then made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurors who tried the case was an atheist. This motion was overruled and an appeal to the Supreme court was taken.

At the January term of the Supreme court the decision of the lower court was sustained, and at Spring term of Orange court held in April, the prisoners were resentenced by Judge Buxton to be hanged on the 2d of May.

Gov. Jarvis respited the men from the second until to-day, as he said, in order to give them time to prepare their souls for eternity, and at the same time the Governor notified the Sheriff to inform the prisoners that they need not expect further leniency at his hands, as he certainly would disregard all future appeals for mercy.

HENRY ALPHONSO DAVIS.

Henry A. Davis was the son of Mr. Washington Davis, quite a respectable old gentleman, who lives with his large family in Chapel Hill. "Phonse" as he was usually called, was generally regarded as a tolerably clever young man, though he was inclined to be a little wild, and was the unfortunate owner of an ungovernable temper which often got him into trouble.

He was 33 years old, five feet four inches in height and weighed about 130 pounds.

He once lived in Raleigh and was for a while assistant clerk at the National Hotel.

HENRY F. ANDREWS.

Andrews, the other white man, was three years younger than Davis, but weight 150 pounds, and was an inch or more taller than his companion in crime and death.

He too, was of respectable parentage and fairly educated, being the son of a well-to-do Orange county farmer who now holds the position of Deputy Sheriff.

Andrews might have occupied a good position in life and been a man worthy of his estimable old father but he preferred the society of dissolute young man and abandoned women, and hence he goes from the gallows to eternity—a sad warning to the rising generation.

LEWIS CARLTON,

the third character in to-day's tragedy, was a mulatto negro 35 years of age, nearly six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds.

He was a well-digger by trade, and as consumate a scoundrel as ever sailed from the gallows to eternity. Carlton is now indicted in Orange county for the poisoning of his wife, and the evidence against him is said to be conclusive, but it is needless to say that the cause will be taken from the docket without trial.

He has often been in limbo for theft and other crimes and being extremely brutal it has often been predicted that he would end his earthly career on the gallows, but no one ever supposed he would be duped there by two white men.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The resident ministers of Hillsboro have often visited the doomed men and have freely given them all necessary instruction and it is to be hoped it has had a good effect, for it is sad enough at best to see them swung into eternity from the gallows and sadder still to know that their souls as well as their bodies have perished.

THE GALLOWS.

For reason satisfactory to the board of Commissioners it was decided to make the execution public and a rude gallows was erected in the beautiful grove known as the town common.

Though rude, the engine of death was substantial and performed its sad work well. A drop of nearly ten feet was allowed and the traps were well arranged.

THE CROWD.

A public execution is a scene which the morbid curiosity of at least two-thirds of modern humanity will not willingly miss, and hence an immense crowd was in Hillsboro to-day, composed of men, women and children from every point of the compass.

Your correspondent is happy to state however that no white ladies were present, the female "Congregation" being composed entirely of colored sisters who were gorgeously arrayed in their "Sunday-go-to-meetin'" best, and seemed to enjoy the sad sight as hugely as they would a circus or a camp meeting.

It has been estimated, and safely so, that at least eight thousand people were in town, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

A telegram was received from Gov. Jarvis, at 11 o'clock, refusing to grant a respite of one week longer to the doomed prisoners. The decree must be carried out to the letter, and, arrangements having been perfected, sheriff Hughes gave notice to the fated men to proceed to their final doom at 12:30, p. m. They were promptly brought from their cells and passed into the hack, with the minister and Andrew's sister accompanying them. A military escort, consisting of the Orange Guards, under command of Captain Bennehan Cameron, formed around the carriage, marching with it to the place of execution. It seems that trouble was expected and the military were ordered out in order to prevent any possible outbreak.

At one o'clock the party reached the dread spot.

AT THE SCAFFOLD.

The prisoners ascended the scaffold with firm an unwavering tread preceded by the officers of the law and the ministry.

THE DEATH WARRANT

was read and then the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say. All spoke denying their guilt. The sheriff read a written denial from Davis and Andrews.

Carlton spoke for an hour and loudly proclaimed his innocence, but thanked the Lord that his salvation was secure.

The parting scene between Andrews and his sister was most affecting, though not demonstrative. All the men stood erect and unshaken, not a quail or waver of the body, face or voice indicated any mortal fear of the terrible ordeal of death they were soon to pass through.

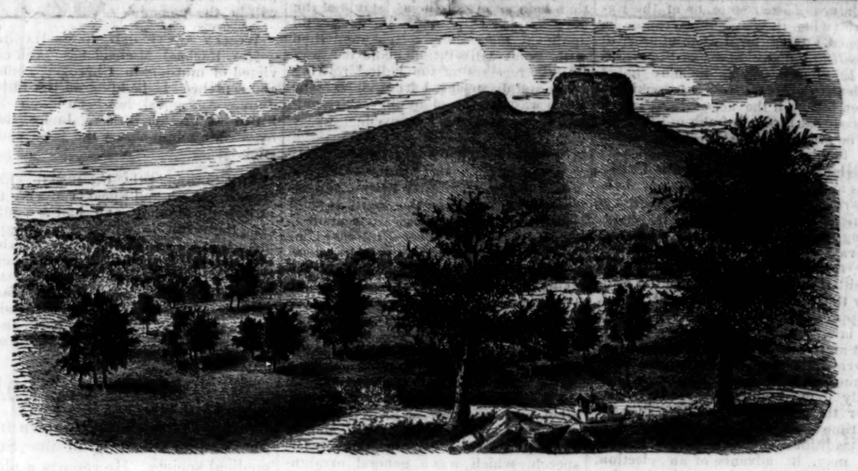
A terrific thunder storm raged during the whole proceedings and the scene was wild and at times terrible. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

At 2:15 o'clock the arms of the prisoners were pinioned and the hangman's cap drawn over their heads and faces. The drop fell at 2:27, and for a moment three human forms were dangling in the air, but the ropes around the necks of Davis and Carleton were too long, and their feet soon rested on the ground. They were raised, the ropes re-tied, and again they were dangling in the air; this time to die, and by that horrible death, strangulation!

Andrews was suspended in the death agonies 13 minutes; Carleton 14 minutes, and Davis 15 minutes.

The ministers prayed, a hymn was sung, and the bodies were turned over to friends who took them away.

W.



PILOT MOUNTAIN.

"The Pilot" is an isolated mountain peak in Surry County, N. C., of very peculiar formation. It has a large castellated peak on the east side, and a smaller one just beyond, known familiarly as the LARGE and SMALL PINNACLES. The Large Pinnacle, which is 300 feet higher than the mountain proper, resembles a huge castle with long, white Gothic windows, and those, lighted up by the setting sun, present a unique and beautiful scene. The Indians called it "THE PILOT" because it served to guide them homeward when hunting. The Blue Ridge begins the grand mountain scenery of Western North Carolina, and the Pilot stands as an outpost or fortress, guarding the approach to the wildest, most romantic scenery east of the Rocky Mountains. It stands "a sentinel to guard the enchanted ground."—Miss LEHMAN, of Salem, N. C., in Blum's GUIDE BOOK.

This mountain is situated about 25 miles from Salem, and can be reached by a daily line of stages to Dalton's, where transportation can be hired for a six miles' drive to the "Gilliam House" about a mile from the Spring, near the base of the mountain. Those wishing to rough it or "camp out," can go as far as the Spring, and take up camp. From this point a plain path leads up the steep sides to the base of the pinnacle, which can be reached on horseback, although rather steep and quite an achievement for a lady, though frequently performed. Old Mr. Matthieu, the former proprietor, took special pride in riding up at least once a year, until old age prevented his annual pilgrimage. The mountain and farm at its base is still held by representatives of the family. During the months of May and June, it is a peculiarly delightful spot to visit for a few days.

We give two illustrations, one showing the two pinnacles, giving the most familiar view from various points in this vicinity. The other is taken from a point on the road between Dalton's and Mt. Airy, and is by some considered the most singular view as it gives only one end and is almost pyramidal in form. At Dalton's you find good accommodations, and a beautiful view of the mountain.

Parties desiring to visit Salem can add two charming mountain retreats to their plans for rural pleasures, each about the same distance from here. The first is the "Pilot" and the other the Sauratown Mountains, with their mineral springs and cascades of pure water tumbling over huge bowlders into quiet little nooks.

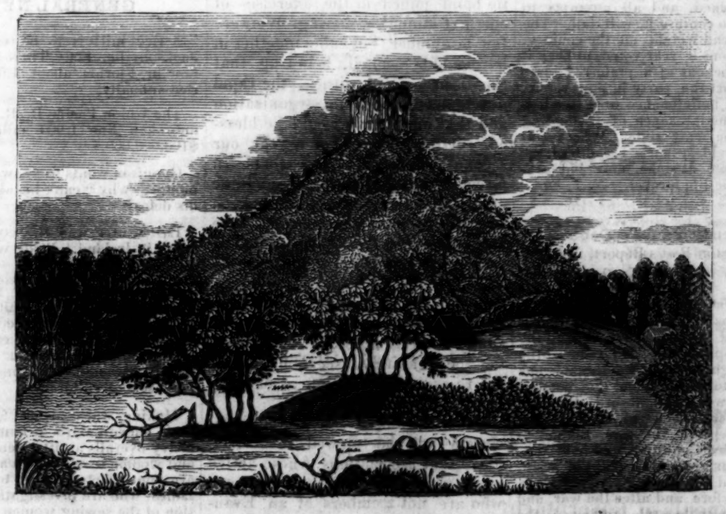
As a *base* for tourists among these "advanced posts" to the Blue Ridge, Salem forms one of the best locations we know of, as it is in connection with the leading railroad lines of the country. You can, without fatigue, reach the everlasting hills and there seclude yourself among the beauties of nature until tired, and then returnto town. A few months' "summering" in this section is undoubtedly the cheapest, most quiet and invigorating manner of enjoying leisure time.

If a visit to the more extensive mountain scenery farther west is desirable, it is easy of access from this place, thus affording a delightful change of scenery to the summer tourist.

We give the following measurements as found in the North Carolina Reader:—

Height of the Pilot Mountain, from a base near Grassy Creek to the top of the trees,	1551 feet.
Elevation of the pinnacle on the north side, at the place of ascent,	205 "
Elevation of the same on the south side,	250 "
Highest pendicular rock on the south side,	114 "

"In the geology of the pinnacle there is something quite remarkable and curious. It is made up chiefly of mica slate and quartz; but each exhibits peculiar and interesting characters. Its rocky wall is full of rents from top to bottom, and it is also regularly stratified, the strata dipping easterly at an angle of only ten degrees. The most abundant rock is a peculiar kind of mica, or grit rock, composed of very fine granular quartz, with flesh-red mica intimately disseminated. The texture is exquisitely fine, and the cohesion is so loose that it may be frequently crumbled between the fingers into the finest white sand."



About Money.

Aristotle says: "Money is a measure of values, a medium of exchange; an invention of man, not a product of nature." "It is a creature of law," he adds, "and may be made of any substance most convenient for the purpose."

Gold is not money, silver is not money; but it can be made of gold, silver or paper, and when coined (stamped) by authority of a government, and issued as a legal tender, it possesses uniform value, whatever the material of which it is made.

Cathay coined money from the bark of the mulberry tree. Lycurgus demonetized gold and silver and issued iron coins as the legal money of Sparta.

Carthagenia coined money from leather. So did France, as late as 1360.

In 1635 grains of corn, beans and musket balls were current money in Massachusetts.

Thomas Barring, of the great banking house of Barring Brothers, of London, says that in 1847, silver not being a legal tender in England, it was impossible to borrow any sum of money in London on 60,000*l.* of silver; and that in 1864 not one rupee of silver could be got in Calcutta on 20,000*l.* of gold, gold not being legal money there at that time. This great London banker is strong authority, and his testimony clearly establishes the fact that gold and silver are no more money than paper until made so by law.

We have in this country, at the present time, eight different kinds of money. 1. The gold dollar, supposed to be worth, intrinsically, 100 cents; 2. The Bland silver dollar, worth 97 cents; 3. Two half dollars, silver, worth 88 cents; 4. Twenty five-cent nickle coins, worth 17 cents; 5. Thirty-three and one-third three-cent nickle coins, worth 17 cents; 6. One hundred copper coins, worth 7 cents; 7. the greenback legal-tender dollar, worth 0 cents; and, lastly, the silver trade-dollar, worth 98 cents.

These, in spite of the difference in the value of the materials of which they are made, rank exactly equal in purchasing and debt-paying value, except the trade dollar, which, although it is worth 98 cents as silver bullion, will only pass for 90 cents in trade, because, and solely because it is not a legal tender—is not money in a legal tender; it lacks the fiat of law.—*National View.*

Church Items.

To-day the biennial Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations will begin a five day's session at Baltimore. The American Associations number 1,000, and they own 26 buildings, worth $2,500,000. The annual expenses of the Associations amount to $400,000.

The Presbyterian Church in England is not very large, but it is strong financially. Last year it raised $913,595. The average salary of the ministers is over $1,500 a year. The Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund has received a legacy of $50,000. Dr. Donald Frazer will be the Moderator of the next Synod.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain has held its annual meeting, choosing the Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, as President. It was reported that there are now 276,348 members, showing an increase of 7,512. There are in the Sunday Schools 399,317 scholars. The number of chapels is 3,451, with 1,028,000 sittings, and of Pastors, 1,879, with 2,652 evangelists. The amount raised for evangelistic work was $84,980.

The Protestant movement is represented from many sources to be spreading rapidly in France. The Comtesse de Castries, the mother of the wife of ex-President MacMahon, has organized a Protestant congregation at Montargis, near her chateau, and similar congregations are springing up in other towns previously entirely Catholic. The Comtesse says that "evangelical religion is the only hope for France. The Government cannot long stand without a basis of religious belief, and the Catholic religion will not serve for that basis. It may do for our higher classes; for our Quartier de St. Germain, but it has lost its hold upon the masses."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

$1.50.

From and after June 1st, the terms of the PRESS will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, to all new subscribers, who pay *in advance*. To subscribers who do not pay in advance the price is two dollars.

Our Representative, Col. Armfield, is not an idle looker on in the discussions of the House, as the following will show: Garfield introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 of the public money to alleviate the sufferings of the negro emigrants to Kansas. Mr. Armfield brought the House to their senses by offering an amendment, adding $500,000 to help the poor unemployed whites to emigrate South or elsewhere, where they can get work. Mr. Armfield thinks that what is fair for one suffering class is fair for the other and his amendment has really more merit than the original bill, as there are thousands of honest whites north who cannot get employment, while the negro can always find work at home if he will do it.

THE CROPS.—In the middle States, between New England and Virginia, the grain and fruit crops promise well.

In the West and North-west the grain crops will be considerably increased.

In the South there will be average cotton crops, and an increase in tobacco and grain crops is anticipated.

The general conclusions drawn by the New York *Times* from its full reports are that our agricultural products will this year probably be larger than ever before, and certainly will be very large.

From Washington.

The Republicans in Congress are resorting to all manner of schemes to defeat legislation.

It is now reported that Secretary Sherman will be the Republican candidate for President, and that Grant will be a Railroad man. Grant will be the Presidential candidate, we predict.

The Situation in Congress.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.--The expected veto of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will be received in the first part of next week. As soon as possible thereafter it is proposed to hold the Democratic caucus and settle the course to pursue. Prominent Democrats of both houses expressed the opinion to-day that the session would close in a very short time, some said within the next ten days or two weeks. The desire to get away has become very strong, and this causes a corresponding disposition to adopt, as soon as may be, a decisive policy of one character or another. A formidable sentiment has grown up within the last few days in favor of not passing any appropriation for the army. Western Democrats say that the most popular thing with the farmers of that region would be to let the army bill go. This view is not entertained by a good many of the Southern Democrats, who think the army ought to be provided for under any circumstance.

The signs of "weakening," so-called, appear only among the Southern members of the two houses, while the Eastern and Western Democrats seem almost unanimous in favor of standing square up to the issue made by the President. The conservatism of the Southern members is not unnatural under the circumstances, and can readily be appreciated. It is anticipated that the next caucus will be the most interesting one held since the meeting of Congress, and it is believed that whatever else may be decided upon, a majority will declare in favor of a speedy adjournment. If it be decided by the caucus to pass no appropriation for the army, it is not thought that the President can gain anything by calling Congress back into extra session, as the determination, once made, will be adhered to and the issue will be fought out to the end.

The "Warner Coinage Silver Bill" passed the House of Representatives by a larger vote than was expected, and while the honest dollar men congratulate themselves that they defeated that feature of it which discriminated in favor of silver mine owners and speculators by giving them $100 for $85 worth of silver, their opponents congratulate themselves that they were able to retain in the bill the clause which commands the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the interest on the public debt, and the public creditors in general, in the present coined dollar and in paper certificates based on it.—The bill goes, of course, to the Senate Committee, where it will rest for the remainder of this session and probably forever.

Proceedings of the Y. M. C. A.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The international Christian convention have adopted a report of the executive committee recommending that the second Sunday in November next be made a day of special prayer for invoking God's blessing on the association and also recommending the holding of par conferences and the raising of $22.000 for use in the West and South among colored young men, railroad men, Germans, commercial travelers, and colleges, and for work at the central office.—The subscriptions to the fund called were made by States, with very encouraging results.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—At to-day's session of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, an address was made by S. P. Rowland, of Detroit, upon the condition of state and provincial organization.

A permanent auditing committee was appointed and a report adopted providing for a special committee in each Association to facilitate Christian work among railroad employees and it was decided to call a meeting of the latter in Altoona, Pa., at some suitable time for conference.

The business of the session closed by the selection of Cleveland, Ohio, as the place for the next biennial meeting of the Convention, the time to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

At the afternoon and evening sessions addresses were made by President Moody and others.

The Convention was attended by four hundred delegates from twenty-eight States and Territories, besides representatives from abroad.

At a private dinner given to Gov. Hampton in Washington last week, Senator Blaine and other Radicals were present, and everybody was as lovely as if there was no North and no South, and no rebels. Plain people at home in the backwoods might think that such men as Hampton and Blaine, Chandler and Hill, Vance and Conkling were a dagger's points, but they ought to see them hugging each other at public dinners and telling "jokes." There is too much war in speeches and on paper, and too much deception.

Brooklyn, New York, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union. Forty thousand children were in the procession. That was a sight for angels to gaze upon.

20th of May Celebration.

As usual, the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Charlotte on the 20th inst. The day was beautiful, and the number of visitors much larger than on any previous occasion, excepting the 100th anniversary in 1875.

In the procession were five military companies, the "Polk Riffles," "Mecklenburg Riflemen," "Charlotte Grays," "Hornet's Nest Riflemen" and "Carolina Institute Cadets," and three Fire Companies, the "Hornets," "Pioneers" and "Independents" and a company of mounted men known as "Continentals," besides several carriages containing prominent gentlemen, among them Gov. Jarvis, Lt-Gov. Robbinson, Hon. William M. Robbins, orator of the day, and Judge Fowle of Raleigh, Cols. Means, Andrews and Staples, and others whose names we are not able to procure.

Under the direction of Chief Marshal, Hamilton C. Jones, the procession marched to the beautiful grounds of the Carolina Military Institute where the services were opened with prayer by Rev. E. H. Harding, and then the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read by Gen. J. A. Young, and an excellent Oration delivered by Hon. W. M. Robbins of Statesville. After which a few appropriate remarks were made by Gov. Jarvis, Lieut. Gov. Robinson and Judge Fowle.

A public Ball, at night, at the Central Hotel, closed the festivities of the occasion.

Although there was a very large crowd in the city, no disturbance of any sort occurred during the day, and there was not one arrest by the Police. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

The Concord and Statesville Bands furnished the music during the day, and very good music it was.

Charlotte Democrat.

DEAD.—William Loyd Garrison, who organized the first abolition society, did more, perhaps, than any one else to sow the seed of discord between the North and South, died in New York on the 24th.

In New York the demand for flour has been very good, and yet the prices have had a downward tendency, especially for common extras, the supplies of which have materially increased.

Judge Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley railroad, died in Philadelphia, Saturday evening, in his 74th year.

One of the largest cranberry farms in the world is known as Sackett's Marsh, near Berlin, Wisconsin. The yield has sometime reached the enormous total of 35,000 bushels.

Hayes' False Pretences.

When the Republican caucus issued the edict that the fraudulent President has obeyed, Mr. Edmunds was put forward to furnish the pretexts that are rehashed in the second veto, every one of which is a perversion of the law cited, and made more flagrant by the fact that the law is emasculated to give color to the fraud. For example, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Edmunds both quote the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1807, and Mr. Hayes repeats the assertion, alleging that they rest upon the same foundation as the act of February, 1865, which authorizes the use of the army at elections, at the discretion of the Executive.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this allegation is. Here is the provision of the act of 1792:

"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of *judicial proceedings*, or by the powers vested in the marschals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States by an *Associate Justice or the District Judge*, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the *militia of such State*, to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The act of 1795 re-enacted that of 1792, and for the time defined the condition upon which force could be used by the Executive in these words:

"And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number of the *militia* of any State or States, *as may be applied for*, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection."

Then followed the act of 1807, which declared that instead of the militia, "it shall be lawful for the President to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having *first observed all the prerequisites of the law in this respect*." This is to say, having first received a call from the Governor or the Legislature.

By these acts the President was not permitted to enter a State with the militia or the regular land or naval forces, to suppress insurrection, or to execute any law, without first having the request and consent of the Legislature or Governor. The lines between the State and the national power were thus distinctly defined and preserved; where, under the partisan act of 1865, for the first time in our history, and against all the traditions of freedom, the Executive may, in advance of an election, quarter an army in this or any other city, and, under pretence of preserving peace at the polls, may control the ballot box absolutely. Yet Mr. Conkling, Mr. Edmunds, and their creature, Mr. Hayes, are bold enough to say that these old acts and the bayonet law at elections are similar!

Again, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Edmunds, and their followers in the White House, cite the act of 1861, under Mr. Lincoln, which invested the President with exceptional power to "suppress the rebellion," as being identical in spirit with that of 1865 for carrying elections.—They suppressed the condition, however, that even this law, passed for the greatest of all possible emergencies, and with secession armed and aiming at the overthrow of the Union, required the President to issue a proclamation summoning those in rebellion to lay down their arms and to submit to the laws, before he could move a step!

Surely, when men like Mr. Conkling and Mr. Edmunds resort to these unworthy methods to deceive the country, their cause must indeed be bad. They distorted the law and the history of legislation, in order to make a party point and to mislead the public.

Now, as to the army appropriation.—There is nothing in the Constitution which requires an army to be maintained in any manner or form. It is exclusively the creature of Congress, dependent entirely upon its will, and even then restrained to an existence of two years, unless life should be renewed by its legislative creator. Article 1, section 8, declares:

"The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years."

The Executive has nothing to do with the raising or the support of the army, except to attest by his signature the will of Congress. Again, clause 14 of the same section declares:

"Congress shall have power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

The issue between the two parties is distinctly joined, and all attempts to conceal or to confuse it will fail. The army is a dead weight on the country. Thirty millions a year voted to keep it up, for the benefit of a preferred class and to support the party in power. As between the maintenance of a free ballot and the maintenance of a standing army, let the army slide. Whoever at this crisis yields a hair's breadth of the great principle at stake, may bid farewell to public life forever.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Governor Vance's Debut.

[Washington Post's Report, 20th.]

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Blaine, and it is not possible to give a fair synopsis of what he said. It was so full of richness that it must be read from the first word to the last to be appreciated. He reduced the so-called arguments of the Republicans to logical propositions, and thus demonstrated the weak and absurd character of all that has been said against the proposed repeal. He tore Blaine to pieces, riddled Conkling, and held Mizzer Chandler up on the point of a pin. He described the condition of affairs in the South before and after the war, and in his inimitable style reviewed the character of the Radical party and its legislation. He ventilated the vetoes, and humorously touched up the fraud who wrote them, or rather signed them. He caused perfect consternation among the Radical Senators. They squirmed and twisted for awhile, and finally Conkling, Anthony, Edmunds and Logan gathered in a knot as if to support each other under the galling fire. Conkling, desiring to manifest his indifference to everybody but himself, left his seat, but took precious good pains to get near enough the cloak room door to listen for awhile.

When Gov. Vance sat down he was fairly overwhelmed with congratulation upon the success and telling effect of his first speech.

[Special the the Baltimore Gazette, 20.]

WASHINGTON, May 19, '79.—Senator Blaine came to the front again to-day and entertained the Senate by setting a match to his political fireworks and keeping the shower up for about three hours. It was admirably offset by the maiden speech of Senator Vance of North Carolina. True to his reputation as a humorist, he made a speech that convulsed the Senate, and true to his fame as a skillful politician, he created a diversion from the platitude and personalisms that have so far made up this weary debate

[Special to the Baltimore Sun, 26th.]

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Blaine, and spoke with considerable force, varying his remarks with apt illustrations, which caused much laughter. The sound democratic doctrines which he enunciated commended themselves so much to Dr. Mary Walker, who sat in one of the galleries, that she testified her approbation with the most vigorous thumps on the floor with a large sized umbrella which she carried. The Chair immediately directed that the violator of the decorum and dignity of the Senate be ejected from the galleries. Immediately three or four stalwart, able-bodied doorkeepers rushed toward the spot where the Doctor sat, attired in her faultlessly fitting coat, her tight pants, and with her hair parted on the side in regular b'hoy style. She grasped her umbrella and confronted them with a defiant look, when every one of them shrank back in dismay, and retreated, and the Doctor shook her head in triumph. A few minutes later Gov. Vance concluded, and the Doctor again testified her pleasure with a more intense and prolonged rapping of her umbrella than before. Again the assistants of the Sergeant-at-Arms made for her, and again she made them retreat, and then with great deliberation made her way into the recesses of the ladies' retiring room and disappeared from view. The scene was witnessed by the entire galleries, and very much enjoyed.

[Special to Richmond Dispatch 20th.]

WASHINGTON, May 19th.—Governor Vance got the floor after Blaine, and asserted that the reason the South is solid is because the Republican party made it so. He describes the constitutional conventions over which the negroes dominated, and told of the amounts the Radicals robbed the Southern States of. The Southern States were in the Union or out of it during the period of reconstruction, he declared, just as it suited the purposes and interests of their oppressors While the Republicans now abuse rebels who vote the Democratic ticket, they will take into followship any rebel, whatever may be his record, who will join the Republican party, and do not hesitate to give him office. His speech, which was a generel arraignment of the Republican party, was read from manuscript. He could not help interlarding it with an occasional anecdote and humorous remark, and never failed when indulging in these to make his audience laugh.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—A new industry and article of export has lately come to the surface in our commercial world, in the hitherto neglected, despised and apparently worthless pine straw, which formerly could not be utilized in any other manner than in making hog beds, covering Irish potato beds, strawberry beds, &c. Mr. C. H. Wessell, of this city, acting as agent for a factory in New York, is now buying and shipping all the pine straw he can get. He shipped eight tons by the last New York steamer, and he informs us that the factory requires about fifty tons per week. It is said that at the factory where it is consumed it first undergoes a sweating process, by which an article of spirits is obtained which is used for medical purposes, and that it is then manufactured into paper and also into an article for stuffing matresses. Quite a number of the colored population are now engaged in baling the straw and bringing it to this city for the purposes above mentioned.—*Wilmigton Star.*

State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

OFFICE STATE EX. COMMITTEE,
CHARLOTTE, May 22, '79.

The third annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina will assemble in Salisbury, Thursday evening, June 26th, and continue in session Friday and Saturday, closing with special religious services on the Sabbath following.

Two years ago, in this city, a little band joined in the exercises of our first annual gathering. We were few in number, but came together in harmonious council, believing that the future would witness the rapid development of our organization and that our efforts would be blessed. After the lapse of a year, our second convention was held in Greensboro where our most sanguine expectations were seen to have been fulfilled. Fourteen associations were represented by nearly two score of earnest, enthusiastis young men.—Our meeting together on that occasion was delightful in the extreme, and all impetus was given to the work, the full scope of which cannot be definitely ascertained until the re-assembling of our association in convention at Salisbury.

Each regularly constituted association will be allowed four delegates, but associations whose active membership include any persons who are not members of an Evangelical church, are excluded by an article in the Constitution of the State Association, from representation in the convention.

Any representative man from a community where there is no formal organization will be received and accredited as a delegate on presentation of a certificate from his pastor, stating that he is a member in good and regular standing, of some Evangelical church. We earnestly desire that every association in the State shall send at least one delegate. Let us come together, brethren, earnestly desiring to promote the welfare of young men, and with ardent zeal for the honor of the Master, and His blessings will surely crown our efforts. Our Salisbury brethren have extended to us a cordial invitation, and delegates will receive a generous welcome to the hospitalities of that city.

We will make application to the railroad authorities in the State for special rates, and information concerning the same will be given by the secretary, as soon as arrangements are made.

We trust the various associations will elect delegates at once and notify the Secretary, T. M. Pittman, Charlotte, N. C., so that the committee of arrangements at Salisbury may provide for their entertainment.

A full programe of the convention, announcing the order of exercises, subjects for discussion, &c., will be sent out in a few days. Several distinguished speakers will be invited to be present and address the convention.

Fraternally,
I. H. FOUST,
Chairman.
THOS. M. PITTMAN,
Sec. State Ex. Com.

STATE NEWS.

Goldsboro shipped by express last week 30,000 quarts of strawberries. This week, the *Messenger* says, 7,000 a day will be the average.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Mrs. Rachael Michael has been convicted of murder in Cherokee county, and sentenced to be hung on the 13th of June. An appeal, has been taken. She killed her brother-in-law, James Ross, by striking him across the head with a stick.

THE SCHOOL BILL UNSIGNED.—Lieut Gov. Robinson and Speaker Moring met in Raleigh Monday and had a conference the result of which was an agreement that they would not sign the school bill, they being unwilling by their act to construe the constitution to mean that the presiding officers of the two houses may sign otherwise than in open session, as the custom uniformly has been, and to establish a precedent so fraught with danger.—*Observer.*

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. Joseph Graham was the last of the Charlotte physicians to return from the annual meeting of the State medical society. He reports a pleasant and harmonious session. Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem, was elected President, and the remaining officers were re-elected. Dr. Graham is a member of the State medical board of examiners, of which Dr. P. E. Hines, is President, and Dr. H. T. Bahnson, of Salem, is Secretary. The Board examined forty-one applicants for certificates, and received thirty-six.—*Observer.*

Two young sons of Mr. J. M. Pool, of Raleigh, aged 9 and 11 years, were drowned Monday afternoon in Mordecai's pond, near Raleigh. The *News* says the sudden event is believed to have dangerously affected their father. The bodies were recovered.

Again, two brothers were drowned in Buncombe county, while returning, after night, from a squirrel hunt. In crossing a swollen stream, one of the boys fell in the water, from a temporary bridge, and the other followed to rescue his brother, when both were drowned.

Raleigh *Visitor:* The funeral of Davis, the burglar who was executed at Hillsboro on Friday, 16th, took place at his father's in Chapel Hill, on Sunday. A large crowd of sympathizers attended the burial, and much feeling and excitement were shown. The crowd evinced their sympathy by crying excitedly, "He shall be avenged." Against the Governor and others who opposed Davis' pardon, indignation is bitter, and it is thought trouble will ensue in Orange county from last Friday's work.

GENERAL NEWS.

A rice mill is to be established at Jacksonville, Fla. There are produced now in Florida about 1,500,000 lbs. of rice annually.

The Union Pacific R. R., runs in one unbroken line 1,900 miles, and cost $100,000,000.

Ganuison wants to know if "time is money," why "can't he take time to pay his debts?"

Last winter was the coldest remembered in Ireland. Birds were discovered eating each other.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the Sisters of Charity in the United States had 106 establishments, served by 1,179 sisters, and in which they care for 3,576 orphans, 1,680 infants, 125 widows, 10,830 patients, 1,095 insane persons, 7,333 school children.

Making waiscoats at fourteen cents each, chevoit shirts at four cents apiece, heavy overalls at fifty cents per dozen, and woolen trousers at ten cents a pair, are some facts gleaned by a society of ladies who are investigating the condition of the sewing women of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. John B. Floyd, widow of Gov. John B. Floyd, died at Abingdon, Va., Wednesday afternoon, aged 78 years.—She was the daughter of Gen. Francis Preston and the sister of Wm. C. Preston (deceased) and John S. and Thos. L. Preston.

Ninety-six murderers were hanged in the United States during the past year which is an increase of 13 compared with the previous year. The Southern States had 79 per cent of all the hangings. In the list of States, Texas comes first with 10, Louisiana 9, South Carolina, 8, Alabama 8, North Carolina 8, Pennsylvania 6, Missouri 5, Georgia 5, Arkansas 4, Tennessee 4, California 4, New York 4, Kentucky, Montana, Deleware, Virginia, Ohio, Maryland and Mississippi, each two; Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Indiana, Nevada and Arizona, each one.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON N. C., OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

$100 $100

Challenge! Challenge!

MY ATTENTION BEING DRAWN TO THE FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS at present going through the country, professing to offer great inducements to purchasers of Pianos and Organs, I, wishing to protect our people from deception and fraud, take this means of cautioning all who desire to procure either an Organ or Piano, that the advertisements referred to and the instruments they represent are *a delusion and a snare.*

There are at present located in the South two firms of Organ and Piano dealers, who make it their business to buy up second-hand instruments, and, after retouching them, advertise them as new, at seemingly low prices, the imposition not being discovered until the instrument is paid for.

There are also Organ dealers advertising from New Jersey, claiming to be manufacturers, who, instead of manufacturing the instruments they advertise, purchase them from "Cheap John" makers, whose sole object is to *sell.* If any person wishes to be convinced of the above, I ask them, purely for their own benefit, to communicate with me, in whatever way they please, and I will freely undertake to supply all information needed, and they can then choose for themselves in purchasing.

To show that I make this offer in good faith, I will undertake to forfeit and pay over the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person to whom I fail to prove the above.

I would further state that I have just returned from New York, and have secured the *best possible terms* from several of the Leading Manufacturers of

Genuine Organs and Pianos,

Instruments which have obtained Gold Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial,

AND I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Warranted Organs and Pianos at Lower Prices

than those quoted on the bogus instruments advertised by the unprincipled dealers who realize enormous profits on shoddy work.

BEING **SOLE AGENT** FOR

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

Needham's "Silver-Tongue"

The MASON & HAMLIN, the STANDARD, and the TABOR.

I can fill the bill for all Purchasers, both in Style and Price.

To all parties desiring to purchase an instrument, of whatever description, I would point out that there is nothing to lose, and much to gain by communicating with me. Respectfully,

W. P. ORMSBY,
WINSTON, N. C.

May 22, 1879. No. 21. 6:no.

New Advertisements.

DIXIE SOAP

P. J. CREW & CO.,
RICHMOND, VA.,

Manufacture all the standard varieties of

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

Which theo offer at lowest prices.

☞TRY OUR DIXIE SOAP.☜

XANTHINE.

Prof. Hertz's Great German Hair Restorative. The best preparation for the Hair NOW KNOWN. It gradually restores gray hair to its natural color, producing a luxuriant growth, eradicates scruff and danruff, cures all diseases of the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out and relieves neuralgia in the head and headache. Try it. Prepared by XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Va., and for sale by all Druggists.

BECKWITH'S Anti Dyspeptic Pills

These Pills will PREVENT AND CURE DYSPEPSIA. They are an unrivalled DINNER PILL, mild aperient, and admirably adapted as a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by Physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists generally. Send for circular. E. R. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

EMINENT DRS. S. L. & J. C. NIEDLET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

Say: Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTACT OF BEEF is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. IN DIPTHERIA, MALARIAL TYPHOID FEVERS, WEAKNESS, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with great success. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS, READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Ellender Allen, on the 10th of May, 1879. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Ellender Allen, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me on or before the 15th day of May, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County.
May 15th, 1879.—No 20. 6w.

PRANG'S BIRTHDAY CARDS, SCRIPTURE TEXTS,

The most beautiful cards made. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. E. Bynum, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

JEWELRY STORE,
WINSTON, N. C.

REMOVED TO GRAY'S NEW BUILDING
Opposite Merchants' Hotel.

I have just received a nice assortment of **Clocks and Silver Plated Ware.**
I also have a large stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
WALKING CANES, &c., &c.
SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.
REPAIRING of every description in my line done promptly, and warranted.
WM. T. VOGLER.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.-8-6m.

FLORAL PANEL PICTURES,
LILIES OF THE VALLEY,
ROSES and DAISES, CALLA LILIES,
Beautiful ornaments at the
BOOKSTORE.

CALENDARS.—Shakesperian Calendars, with appropriate quotations rom Shakspear for each day in the year. **As Salem Bookstore.**

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. So. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Ebenezer, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—FOR SALE.—A first rate Campbell Printing Press, as good as new. Enquire at this office.

— MORE refreshing showers

— FROST, Saturday morning.

— COMMISSIONER'S COURT Monday.

— NOTICE corrected R. R. timetable.

— THE Irish peddlers have been about.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

— J. R. BULLA is the Mayor elect of High Point.

— STRAW hats and linen apparel look cool and neat.

— MORAVIAN S. S., assembles at half-past, 8 a. m.

— SEVERAL of the confectioners are gone to Oak Ridge.

— THE Moravian Boys School closes on June 5th.

— Col. POLK speaks at the Court-House, June 7th.

— SOME of our ice-house men complain of the "cooling beverage" melting.

— Miss JELLIE SHORE left on Monday evening for a permanent home in Ohio.

— 4 colored persons were baptized in Belo's pond, Sunday afternoon.

— CONVENTION of Good Templars meet at High Point on the 17th of June.

—TAR RIVER, at West street crossing, is being spanned by a culvert.

— THE circular pattern fans, given away in some of the stores are popular.

— SEE administration notice of Joseph M. Gibbons.

— A COLORED book agent has been canvassing the towns.

— MOONLIGHT giveth the lamp-lighter a temporary vacation.

— ON our first page are two views of the renowned old Pilot, with a brief description.

— SEALED proposals for night-watchman lamp-lighter and police of Salem, are open for bids until June 6th.

— Messrs. COOPER and HENDRICKS are having a tenement house erected on the knoll, south of the Mineral Spring.

— THANKS for an invitation to be present at closing exercises of Thomasville Academy.

— 100 convicts have arrived at Greensboro, and will soon commence work on the Mt. Airy R. R., at Kernersville.

— THE new Methodist P. Church, at Dalton's Institute, has reached completion.

— Rev. H. A. BROWN baptized one candidate at Belo's pond Sunday afternoon.

— A FINE bay horse, gentle, and will work anywhere, for sale. Enquire at the PRESS Office. †

— Rev. Mr. DEVIN preached at the Baptist Church morning and evening Sunday.

— MAY wheat is heading. In the vicinity of town we have noticed some luxuriant fields.

— ***Top Buggy and Harness*** arranged for single and double, for sale. Enquire at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

— WONDERFULLY enticing to the fair sex are the attractive spring fashions in the millinery establishments.

— THREE (3) copies of last week's PRESS are wanted. Will pay 5 cents per copy for the same, if left at this office.

— $2,000 more 4 per cent refunding bonds were sold at the Salem Postoffice Tuesday morning. This makes a total of $7,000 disposed of here since the issue.

— A PANORAMA of bible scenes exhibited at Tise's Hall, Monday night.—Benefit of the Methodist E. Church. The hall was crowded.

— THE Baptist Sunday School pic nic on next Wednesday at Mickey's Mill.—Every arrangement will be made to make the occasion a truly enjoyable one.

— GRAND LODGE of I. O. G. T., favor Winston as their place of meeting in August. It is thought they will convene there.

— Two runaways Monday. A two horse team of Jos. Stockton and only a frightened animal in the familiar turnout, "Picket's Ark."

— PROSPECT good for more refreshing showers. The moon thus far has not been very dry nor cold, notwithstanding luna is so far Northwest.

— THAT horse which the night-watch discovered trespassing in a clover lot, has been claimed and surrendered to the owner.

— SHERIFF LOFTIN turned over six convicts to the penitentiary authorities last Wednesday, sentenced for various terms at Davidson Court.

— THE Clemmons property, in this place, we learn, has been purchased by a Northern company, who contemplate using it for manufacturing purposes.

— R. J. HERNDON, of Yorkville, S. C., arrived in Salem Saturday. He will accompany our Silver Cornets to Chapel Hill and Wake Forest.

— A CLOSING entertainment was given at the African Church Friday night, consisting of songs, &c. The house was filled and the exercises pleasantly given.

— F. W. MELLER will furnish refreshments at Trinity College Commencement, which takes place week after next.

— LITTLE Miss Maria Nail, the dwarf, has quit the stage, and now lives in Mocksville with her father. She has made a snug little fortune, they say.

— Maj. LYNCH, for many years one of the main stays of the Bingham school, has purchased the Jones building at High Point and will open a school there.

— THE Delegates to the Moravian Synod from this place and vicinity, have safely arrived at their destination, and the Synod is by this time in full working order.

— THE Silver Cornets are practicing in good earnest for Chapel Hill and Wake Forest Commencements next week and the week after.

— WE learn that the meeting of County Teachers was not numerously attended on Saturday. It is reported that only six were present,—what's the matter?

— Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT intends enlarging her millinery establishment, and for the time being has removed her stock of goods to J. L. Fulkerson's former stand.

— Mrs. R. S. SPEAS, of the "Yadkin Valley" has at present over 300 chickens, and expects 75 or 80 more shortly. If that's the way of poultry, fowls will be very cheap and spring chickens plenty.

— A NUMBER of salmon were recently placed in Mickey's pond. Frank informs us that judging from several specimens caught, the fish are growing finely and bid fair to thrive.

— KERNERSVILLE ACADEMY'S closing exercises take place on June 3rd. Rev. P. H. Joyner, of Winston, delivers the sermon at 11 o'clock, a. m., and J. C. Buxton the address.

— PRAYER MEETING will be held in the old grocery, in Liberty, Friday night, under auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A Sunday School will be organized there next Sunday.

— FINE showers on Monday and Tuesday, stimulating the growth of the garden vegetables and field crops to an unusual degree. It will not be very long before you can "hear the corn growing!"

— R. B. KERNER carried his arm suspended in a sling for several days. Some of those laughable mid-air evolutions on the gymnasium resulted in a fall and sprain,—that is the explanation of Roba's accident.

— A FIRE occurred in Winston, Sunday morning about 4 o'clock It was Nathan Stockton's (col.,) barn which with a buggy and some hay was entirely consumed. No live stock was injured. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

— "YE LOCAL" was the recipient of a beautiful waiter of choice strawberries, tastily arranged with flowers. Miss Crissie Jones was the fair doner and to her do we tender our sincere thanks for the pleasant surprise.

—SOME PUMPKIN.—Mrs. Wm. Turner has a choice pumpkin of last year's growth. 'Twas presented to her by Pink Snider. How Pink preserved it, we do not know, but at this season is a rare sight. We are waiting with impatience for that piece of "pumpkin pie" Miss Phoebe has promised us.

— POTATOES.—A very peculiar sight was shown us on Saturday, in the Irish potato line, by Wm. T. Vogler. He was planting of the early rose variety and slicing in halves, when one was found to contain several perfectly formed little potatoes imbeded beneath the surface. The potato before cutting was to all appearance sound.

— THE TEMPLETON STAR ALLIANCE, gave one of their refined and varied performances on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Tice's Hall was full to overflowing. "Lost Love, or Good Bye Sweetheart," a four act Society Sensation, was well given by the whole troupe. Such a combination of theatrical talent is seldom found travelling, and the public should not fail to go see and hear something which may not come round again for years.

Fay Templeton and Alice Vane are first class performers, and John Templeton stands high as a commedian. In short the company is far above similar travelling companies.

— CELEBRATION of THE 4TH.—On Friday night last quite a number of our citizens met and appointed the following named gentlemen, as a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July:

Salem—Col. R. L. Patterson, Jacob Blickenderfer, J. L. Fulkerson, E. Ebert, W. P. Ormsby, J. W. Goslen.

Winston.—A. B. Gorrell, S. E. Allen, J. A. Robinson, T. J. Brown, Dr. Jas. E. Blum, S. H. Smith.—*Leader*,

— A PROMENADE CONCERT will be given in the Public Square in Salem, Friday evening, May 30th. The Salem Cornet Band has kindly consented to be present. Their good music will be the most attractive feature of the evening.—Ice cream, strawberries and cakes will be served. Proceeds for the benefit of East Salem Chapel. All most respectfully invited to attend. Should the weather prove inclement, the concert will be given in the Vogler Store building.

—SOME ON CRADLES.—A young farmer friend, who took unto himself a better half a few years ago, was in town the other day, and as he was returning home we noticed five cradles stowed away in his wagon. This may seem incredible to many of our readers, but when they come to know that S. E. Allen, at the Winston Hardware Store, has just received a large stock of these valuable wheat harvesters, and is selling them cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, they will cease to wonder why the young man invested in five.

— YADKIN COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of this institution take place Wednesday and Thursday next.—Rev. J. L. Michaux, of Greensboro, will preach the annual sermon and Alex. Clark, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver the literary address. Salisbury's brass band furnishes the music.

— THE following notice has been handed in for publication:

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of Salem and Winston in the Public Square on Friday evening May 30th to make preparations for celebrating the approaching 4th of July. All are requested to attend. By order of the committee.

JNO. H. SHULTZ,
Secretary.

— BEWARE of impure soaps, they injure the skin and cause aggravating pimples and, blotches to appear on the face. Many a fair complexion has been ruined by their use. Take our advice, and use these vile decoctions of "dog fat" and dangerous chemicals no longer, but go to Smith's Drug Store, in Winston, where a large lot of fine, imported English Soaps have just been received, and are being sold as cheap as the common soaps.

— THE Literary Society will give a public entertainment in the Music Hall, Saturday night, consisting of orations, readings, etc. The Silver Cornets will furnish the music. A collection at the close.

The following programme will be observed:

MUSIC.

Reading of Scriptures by Chaplain, G. D. SHORE.

President's Address, H. E. FRIES.

MUSIC.

Declamation—Poetry—"The Day of Judgment, — Anonymous.—H. A. GIERSH.

Reading—Prose—"Bardell vs. Pickwick—Dickens.—W. P. ORMSBY.

MUSIC.

Declamation—Prose—"The Ruins of Time,"—Milford Bard,—R. T. BECK.

Reading—Poetry—"The Revenge,"—Tennyson,—JOHN SCHOTT.

MUSIC.

Oration—"Perge Recte"—Motto of Society.)—R. B. KERNER.

MUSIC.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, entertainment begins at 8 P. M. Collection for benefit of Society.

[PRESS Correspondence.]

Broadbay Township Items.

Much complaint of falling fruit. Cherry crop fair. Some very choice cherries bring fancy prices. Old-field strawberries are coming in market. Wheat and Spring Oat crops look very promising. On Monday afternoon a tree in the woods in rear of Mr. John Wimmer's lot, in Waughtown, was struck by lightning, and set on fire. It was felled before night, but was still burning next morning, having set fire to some fencing, which was soon extinguished by the neighbors.

The old "Flat Rock," covering several acres, is quite a romantic spot, and after years of neglect by pleasure or picnic parties, is becoming a resort for the colored population. We recollect, twenty years ago, it was often visited during the summer months, and many happy days spent in the shady nooks, among the "boulders." The prickly pear, a species of cactus, is yet to be found in the crevices of the rock, but not so flourishing as in days of yore.

A good road to this spot would make a pleasant three or four miles' evening drive, more particularly if some enterprising farmer in the neighborhood would keep plenty of good things ready to be served in a short time. Sweet and butter milk, good bread, butter and honey and such light diet, might be a source of profit after the resort would become more popular.

We hear nothing more of the Agricultural Fair. The piece of ground bought for a race course and the necessary buildings is well adapted for the purpose, and should be used this fall. The flat rock is not far from the field purchased for the Fair grounds.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

[PRESS Correspondence.]

South Fork Items.

Considerable complaint is made that the young peaches and apples are dropping in larger quantities than usual.—In some localities the trees are nearly bare and the ground covered with the fallen fruit. Supposed to have been injured by cold weather and the hard frosts of the early spring.

The wheat crops are generally good, and average crops anticipated should no accident happen before harvest.

Winter oats crop is a comparative failure, the cold snaps of last winter having frozen it out. Here and there, however, you see a good stand.

A SWEET SQUIRREL.—A few days since John H. Zevely's dogs treed a squirrel on a "bee tree." The squirrel made for the hollow, but remained for a short time only, coming out faster than it went in, covered with honey and bees, which so worried the little fellow that he fell to the ground and was torn to pieces by the dogs. Squirrel and honey is a novelty in a dog's "bill of fare."

"Bee Tree Hunting" or "Bee Coursing" as some call it, was quite remunerative years ago, but has now become a rare occurrence. The finder of the bees, we learn, gets the swarm, and half the honey, while the owner of the tree claims the other half of the honey. As much as seven gallons have been known to be taken from a tree.

We hear of a farmer on Muddy Creek, Davidson County, who expects to harvest from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat to the acre on a 20 acre field. He also has a brag acre and a half lot which will probably yield him over 40 bushels of good grain. [This is good farming, and it gives us pleasure to notice such enterprising husbandmen. The farm is not a large one, but under a very high state of cultivation, proving clearly that small farms well tilled bent broad acres hurriedly scratched.

This same farmer has a fine upland grass lot of three acres, which will yield him good, clean hay.

Messrs. Traugott Spaugh, Jesse Mock and Harrison Crouse, accompanied by Rev. J. B. Lineback, pastor of Friedberg Church, are on a Mountain excursion, for recreation. They are prepared for "camping out," and their wagons are well provided with provender for man and horse. We hope they will enjoy their trip and return home safely with renewed health.

The Moravian church meetings at Friedberg are well attended, and the festival, a few weeks since, was remarkable for the full attendance and general good feeling manifested on the occasion.

Preparations are on foot for putting up a blacksmith-shop at Spaugh's store, (Friedberg P. O.,) and a harness and shoe shop would do well there. The location is favorable among a thrifty settlement of farmers. R.

DIED.

Near Old Town, Mrs. WM. WALRIVEN, member of the Moravian church, in the 67th year of her age.

Near Waughtown, Thursday evening May 15, Miss BETSY NISSEN, in the 69th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.20 to $1.30; Corn, 60 a 65; Rye, 70 to 00; Oats, 40; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Eggs, 10; Beeswax, 22; Flour, $2 75 to 3 25; Meal, per lb., 2c.; Bacon, 6 to 9; Lard, 8; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30; Tallow, 7. Fresh Home Butter, 12 to 15.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 7¼ to 8; Extra, 8 to 9; White, 10 to 11; Coffees, Rio, 11½ to to 17; Extra Fancy, 18; Yarns, 90; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8½ to 9; Soda, 4½; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 22; Salt, per sack, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00. Sole Leather, 20 to 22.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL

NEW CROP.

Breaks have been small for the past few days. Prices continue firm for all desirable tobacco. Demand very good for fine and fancy wrappers, and also for good and fine mahogany wrappers, which are scarce. We note no change in quotations from last week.

Lugs, Green	$2 00 to	$2 50
" Corn	2 00 to	3 00
" Good Red	3 50 to	5 50
" Bright com	3 00 to	5 00
" " good	6 00 to	9 50
" " fine	10 00 to	12 50
" " fancy	11 00 to	14 00
Sun Cured fillers	5 00 to	7 50
Leaf Common	3 50 to	5 50
" Red	6 00 to	8 00
" Common bright	5 50 to	7 50
" Good	10 00 to	12 50
Rich waxy fillers	7 50 to	11 00
Bright thin leaf	12 00 to	15 00
" Good	8 00 to	12 50
Wrappers, Red	8 00 to	14 00
" Common Bright	12 50 to	15 00
" Good and Colory	18 00 to	25 00
" Fine and Waxy	30 00 to	45 00
" Fancy	50 00 to	70 00
Mahogany	16 50 to	40 00 to 50 00

CHARLOTTE, May 15.—Flour $3 00 a $3 25. Wheat 000. Corn 00 a 65. Oats 00 a 50. Bacon 5½ a 6½. Potatoes, sweet, 50 a 60.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 14.—Bacon 6½ a 7½. Apple Brandy $1 75. Flour $4 75 a $5 50. Corn 65 a 00. Oats 45 a 00. Wheat 1 20 a $1 30. Lard, 8 a 9. Potatoes, 1 50 a 1 75. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK, May 19 -Flour 5 00 a 5 60. Wheat 1 18 a $1 16. Corn 44 a 45. Oats 30 a 31.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Wheat $1 12 a $1 16. Corn 45 a 49. Oats 35 a 37. Flour $3 15 a $3 75. Bacon. 4¾ a 6.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Wheat 1 05 a 1 09; Corn 37½ a 38. Oats 33 a 36. Bacon 3¾ a 5½.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of Wm. Gibbons, all persons are hereby notified to present claims against said estate for payment within one year, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOSEPH M. GIBBONS,
May 20, 1879-4t. Adm'r.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 8, 1879.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	8 50 a m	6 45 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 01 a m	8 52 p m	.....
" High Point	7 30 a m	10 18 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	10 55 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	7 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	11 44 p m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	1 11 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	4 30 a m
Leave "	8 30 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—CONNECTS at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 8, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....	9 00 a m
Arrive Durham	5 53 p m	.....	11 45 a m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	1 18 p m
" Greensboro	8 25 p m	.....	5 45 p m
Leave "	8 35 p m	6 57 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 10 p m	7 31 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 34 p m	9 37 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 37 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 1.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 3.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. daily except Sunday for all points in Western North Carolina: at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday.... 9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville " " .....10 20 p m
Arrive Salem " " .....11 10 p m
Leave Salem " " ..... 6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville " " ..... 6 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro " " ..... 8 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We have received a lot of fine

LADIES SHOES,

made to our order in BALTIMORE:

Front Lace,
Side Lace, and
Button Boots,

which we can sell as cheap as the same quality of Shoes can be bought elsewhere.

Call and See.

We continue to make to order all kinds of LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. Also

Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

of good material, style and workmanship.

PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ We order fancy UPPERS and put the BOTTOMS on for those who desire them.

We Strive to Give Satisfaction.

H. C. REICH & CO.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879---6m.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by the said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON,
H. W. FRIES.

May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down at, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.

May 3rd, 1879.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Henry Hart, deceased, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Hart to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1880, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ISAAC O. HART,
Administrator with will annexed.
May 1st, 1879.-19-6w.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, } *Administrators*
W. A. LASH, } *of*
W. A. LEMLY, } *Israel G. Lash.*

May 16, 1878-tf.

NEW STYLE VISITING CARDS

in packages and neat leatherette cases. Cheap and beautiful. Gilt edge, *round corners*, at the BOOKSTORE.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES

AND

HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

D. R. LEAK T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

SPRING AND SUMMER

1879. 1879.

LADIES

Please Read This

THEN CALL,

and be convinced that at the well known Millinery establishment of

Mrs. DOUTHIT,

can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

Ladies Furnishing Goods,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

LINEN and CHINTZ SUITS, LADIES CASHMERE COATS & ULSTERS, KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS, BONNETS & HATS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, Fine TOILET SOAPS, PARASOLS, FANS, LACES, EDGING, RUFFLING, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.

All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Don't forget to take a peep when you call at the

DIME AND HALF-DIME TABLE,

where there are numerous articles, useful to every one at such astonishing low prices.

JEWELRY, Plain & set, in GREAT VARIETY.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

JOB PRINTING of

all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW NOVELS.

Latest Nos. FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY.
" " RIVARSIDE LIBRARY.
" " UNION SQUARE LIBRARY.
" " HARPER'S & APPLETON'S BOUND NOVELS.
BEADLE'S 5 CENT LIBRARY.
" 10 " NOVELS.

With an assortment of useful articles in our line, at the BOOKSTORE.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co., 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

GRAND SPRING TOUR, 1879.

ALLEN'S Great Exhibition

WONDERS UPON WONDERS

BARNUM ECLIPSED!

THE PROPRIETOR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened his great exhibition for the Spring of 1879, in which

A Man Entering a Den of Ferocious Wild Beasts

will not be seen; but in place thereof, one of the finest stocks of Hardware, ever brought to this market, *can* be seen.

A Monster Sea Lion,

WEIGHING 5,000 POUNDS,

cannot be found about the establishment, but you will find such useful articles as Cooking Stoves & Utensils, Heating Stoves, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Plow Fixtures, &c., in great profusion.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIANT,

TWENTY FEET HIGH,

was never heard of by the proprietor, who now has in store, the largest and cheapest assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Castings, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., to be found in this section of the State.

The Great War Elephant, BOLIVER

died several years ago, and consequently is not in this exhibition, where can be found Door Locks, Knobs, Latches, Window Glass, Putty, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Buggy and Wagon Material, Tinware, Bolts, the celebrated New York Enamel Paint, and everything else kept in a first-class Hardware House, at very low prices.

Doors open from sunrise until sunset.

Admission, to all parts of the Exhibition, free.

S. E. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Winston, N. C., March, 1879.

CHEAP GOODS

AT THE

Salem Book Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

this season, has been carefully selected, and embraces a variety of useful and ornamental articles which are offered at prices to suit the times, consisting o

GIFT BOOKS,

(PROSE AND POETRY,)
FAMILY BIBLES, POCKET BIBLES, PRAYERS and HYMNALS, HYMN BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS in great variety. WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, WALL and WORK BASKETS, PAPETERIES, all prices and styles. PAPER KNIVES, fine and common. ALBUMS, Photo and Autograph, HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES, DIARIES, PORTMONAIS & PURSES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

We will use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call,

Very respectfully,
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

HORNER'S FERTILIZING SALTS,

With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers,

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Soda, Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol, Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood, Dissolved South Carolina, Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S Pure Slaughter House BONE-DUST AND DISSOLVED BONE,

GUARANTEED THE

"Best in America."

HORNER'S AMMONIATED

Raw Bone Superphosphate

AND CONCENTRATED

SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 8 6mo. Feb. 20.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE 71, E. STREET.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

☞ Post-Office Address, LOCK BOX Washington City, D. C.

POETRY.

The Chaplet.

From the Washington Star.

From the heat of a tempest that hung o'er Ferrara,
A thunderbolt flashed through the hot air and tore
With the terrible touch of its flame-pointed arrow
The chaplet of laurel a dark statue wore.

'Twas beloved Ariosto's—of iron 'twas moulded.
The rigid leaves turned at the touch of of the flame,
Dissolved in the blaze where they brightly unfolded,
And fell to the earth whence unshapen they came.

Yet the brow of that great one eternal in glory
Is crowned with unfading serene immortelles.
O, striving man, catch from the charm of this story
A gleam to fling light o'er the billow that swells

To the beach where the dead lie like pebbles—where faintly
Prophetic sing shells of the sea of the past,
Reflecting a beauty unearthly and saintly,
And clearer their voices the louder the blast.

Let not men shape thy crown, nor yet weave, like Tibereus,
A wreath to avert heaven's dart from thy head,
But a chaplet thy sout high above earth's impericus
May wear as it walks with the shades of the dead.

[JOHN HENRY BONER.

HUMOROUS.

Humor of Newspapers.

The American journalist possesses a fund of dry humor which he knows well how to apply. He is famous for insulting by implication; few understand the art better. A California editor invested in a mule, and the fact was chronicled under the heading. "Remarkable instance of self-possession." Said one Milwaukee editor of another: "He is one of the few journalists who can put anything in his mouth without fear of its stealing anything," and when a Western editor wrote, "We cannot tell a lie; it was cold yesterday," his rival quoted his remark with the addition, "The latter statement is incontrovertible; but the former?" Said an Idaho journal: "The weather has been hot again for the last few days; the only relief we could get was to lie down on the *Herald* and cover ourselves with the *Bulletin*—there is a great coolness between them." This kind of coolness often brings about an amusing interchange of incivilities. A Michigan journalist declared in his paper that a certain editor had seven toes. The slandered man thereupon relieved his mind in a "leader," denouncing the statement as unwarranted, and its author as devoid of truth and a scoundrel to boot. The offending gentleman replied that he never wished it to be understood that all the seven toes were upon one foot, and the victim of the sell was thoroughly laughed at.—"We are living at this moment under a despotism." His opponent kindly explained: "Our contemporary means he has recently got married." A newspaper writer asserts that his ancestors had been in the habit of living a hundred years. To which another responds: "That must have been before the introduction of capital punishment."

The little anecdote of James Russell Lowel that has been going the rounds of the papers induces the relation of one on a similar subject of a more bigoted nature. We overtook an old woman on her way to the Roman Catholic church and the feeble, decrepit creature was truly grateful to be taken up. The difficulties of getting her into the carriage made it a question of some interest how she could be got out; but after untiring efforts, we were able to place her on terra firma and orthodox soil; and as she left us we said, "Remember us in your prayers." "I will indeed," was the reply, "that is, if you're of my persuasion."

Sometimes children see things which even their parents fail to recognize.—When a little girl got into a fit of passion the mother told her to go at once to her room and ask Good to forgive her. She went with hesitating steps, and her mother followed her to see that she did as she was told. Kneeling down by her crib, tears in her eyes, but pretty nearly as cross as ever, she said: "Lord, give me a good temper," and then added, in very decided tone, "and Lord while you are about it, you may as well give ma some too."

"One day Billy, that's my brother, he and Sammy Doppy was playin' by a mud-hole, and Billy he said: "Now Sammy, les play we was a barnyard; you be the pig and lie down and woller, and I'll be a bull and beller like anything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy he went into the mud and wollered, while Billy bellowed like distant thunder. Bimeby Sammy he cum out muddy—you never seen such a muddy little feller—and he sed: "Now you be the pig an' let me beller." But Billy he said: "I ain't a very good pig 'fore dinner, and it'll be time 'nuff for you to beller when yer mother sees yer close."

Some people declare that they have a good time when they sin. If you watch carefully, however, you will find that the sin and the good time are like the component parts of a seidlitz powder when taken separately. They look perfectly harmless until they are swallowed but then there is difficulty.

A ship that has two mates and no captain—courtship.

AGRICULTURAL.

Chicken Raising as a Source of National Wealth.

One of the secrets of the prosperity of the French people, and their ability to bear even the heaviest burdens without giving way under them, is the extraordinary thoroughness with which they cultivate their farms, vineyards and orchards, and the profits which they contrive to obtain from the smallest and seemingly insignificant products. We find a fresh exemplification of this in some figures lately published in an Exchange, exhibiting the extent and profits of chicken raising. There are in France about 40,000,000 hens, valued at $20,000,000. One-fifth are marketed yearly for the table, bringing about $4,000,000. The annual production of chickens is $80,000,000 worth in the city markets, $24,000,000 and $2,000,000 are added for the extra value of capons and fatted hens. The production of eggs is estimated at 40,000,000, making the total value of eggs, chickens, capons, and hens annually sold, about $80,000,000, 2.22 to every man, woman and child in France. The power to make much out of a little, and to live frugally on small means, and with limited resources to fall back on, is the distinguished trait of the French people, and one which is well worth emulating.

Worms and Insects.

The insect question is a very important one. They will destroy us if we don't them. The following modes I use as occasion demands, and never fail:—Melon and cucumber bugs like radish leaves better than any other kind. I sow a few radish seeds in each and never lose a plant. Earth-worms, cut-worms, and, in fact, all soft-bodied worms, are easily driven out by salt sown broadcast. You can do no harm with ten bushels to the acre, but a half bushel is ample. Dry slacked lime is also effectual. Potato bugs find their "anti" in Paris green, one tablespoonful; flour, tea spoonsful; water one bucket; mix and keep mixed as the Paris settles; apply with a water-pot. For cabbage worms apply dry salt if the plants are wet, or a strong brine if they are dry.—Turnip flies are destroyed by fine slacklime dusted over the field. But the whole tribe of depredators are wonderfully kept down by making friends with the birds. They are the natural enemies of all insects. worms, grub, etc. In fighting vermin we must not try to oppose nature but to rather follow her plans, and assist her if she fails.

English and American Farming.

London Economist.

The last number of this paper gives an interesting and, as it would seem, very careful comparison between farming in England and farming in America. In England, one acre yields on an average thirty bushels of wheat, while in America it yields on an average only thirteen. The American farmer must consequently cultivate two and a half in order to produce the same quantity of wheat as the English farmer raises on one. How is it then, the paper asks, that the American farmer can, nevertheless, not only compete with the English farmer, but even beat him in his own market? The answer which first presents itself to this question is the enormous difference in rent in England and America; but this difference is, as the paper shows, nearly, if not altogether, obliterated by the cost of transportation from the Western fields to the English market. The real advantage which the American farmer has over the English lies in the cheapness of the cultivation. While the American soil needs little, if any manure in order to yield an average harvest year after year, the English farmer must apply a heavy quantity of costly artificial manure to the soil every year, if he simply expects to have an average yield, and a similar cheapness reappears nearly at every point of the cultivation, excepting, perhaps, only that of labor. In the settlements along the Red River, in Northern Minnesota, a plow may be run through the soft, alluvial soil for more than fifty miles in a straight line without encountering a stone, a tree or a hill, a feature to which England does not offer the fainsest approach.

AN APPEAL.—Everything depends on the way in which things are put. Who could help having a tender feeling in heart for the man who did not know how to advertise, but who made the following pathetic attempt:

Here liv'th a man what don't refuse
To mend
Umbrellas, bellowses, boots and shose.

That is a good story about the old lady who, on her death-bed, was in a penitent mood. She said: "I have been a great sinner more than eighty years, and didn't know it." An old colored woman, who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed: "Laws! I knowed it all the time."

A man that has riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

The human heart beats 70 times per minute, 4,800 times per hour, 100,800 per day, and 26,817,200 times per year.

Many a man is not so solicitous to live within his income as he is to raise his income to the level of his extravagance.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4. Daily	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Charlotte	3 20 a m	6 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 34 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 00 a m	10 29 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	7 39 a m	11 18 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m	.....	11 05 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	3 34 a m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	5 03 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	7 50 a m
Leave "	3 30 p m	5 4 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 5 a m	.....

No 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....	12 20 p m
Arrive Durham	5 33 p m	.....	2 56 p m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	4 22 p m
" Greensboro	8 25 p m	.....	9 15 p m
Leave "	8 53 p m	6 47 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 28 p m	7 25 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 56 p m	9 01 a m	.....
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	10 50 a m	.....

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SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday	....	9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville "	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	6 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	8 00 p m

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